

ISOPODA.

XXVII. Genus NEROCILA, Leach.

38. *Nerocila depressa*, M.-Edw. (Pl. XII. fig. 5.)

Nerocila depressa, M.-Edw. Hist. Nat. Crust. t. iii. p. 254, pl. xxxi. fig. 17 (1839); Schiödte & Meinert, Naturhist. Tidsskrift, Krøyer, Raek. iii. Bd. 13, p. 15, pl. i. figs. 10-11.

Distr. Penang, Zamboango, Amoy.

No. XXIX. *Hab.* Buntal.

A female.

The figure given by Schiödte and Meinert exaggerates, I think, the relative proportions of the telson, which appears to be too short for its breadth (*vide* text, p. 16, where the proportions are given as 8:7). The exterior branch of the uropods, which is long and styliform, is pigmented with black, and this pigmentation is continued up along the sides of the abdomen, though it fades away on the sides of the thorax.

Dim. : Greatest length 17·5 millim., greatest breadth 11; breadth of telson 3·5, length of telson 4·25.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

Fig. 1. Goniosoma roseum. Antero-lateral border showing reduplicated first tooth.

Fig. 2. Potamon tridentatum, var. *incertum.* Antero-lateral border.

Fig. 3. Potamon bidiense.

Fig. 4. Callianassa Martensi. Frontal region and eyes. 4a. Third maxillipede.

Fig. 5. Nerocila depressa. Abdomen and telson.

XXXV.—On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.

By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

[Plate X.]

THIS is the eighteenth paper of a series on the *Histeridæ* published in this Magazine, and in these various memoirs I have described about 360 new species, and in other publications, during the same period, I have noticed 150 more. In and between the years 1884 and 1897 Herr J. Schmidt described about 230 species, and after the year 1868, the date of the Munich Catalogue, Marseul described about 185, Mr. L. Casey 48, and other authors about 157 species. These figures represent in all 1130 species, which, with those of the Munich Catalogue, 1151, bring the present number of species recognized up to 2281. I have a new Catalogue in MS. which I hope to publish shortly after a few points of synonymy

are settled and the lineal arrangement of the genera somewhat adjusted.

The genus *Probolosternus* founded here is a remarkable one, and as three species of it have been recently discovered (one in Guinea and two others in the French Congo), it is highly probable that many more exist in Central Africa, and the species also vary so much in size, which increases the probability that intermediate forms exist. It is also likely, from the form of the sterna, that the species have the same habits as those of *Pachycærus*, which are known to follow the xylophagous beetles, feeding on the euphorbiæ and other African shrubs and trees.

There are two species of the genus *Hister* noticed here (*H. Marshalli* and *H. augoniensis*) which have the inner sublumeral striæ complete, and a reference to them will show how essential it is at times to recognize the importance of the basal oblique humeral stria of the elytra. Sometimes, although rarely, the inner humeral stria is so similar to the first dorsal stria that it is impossible to distinguish the one from the other without noting their position in regard to it.

List of Species.

Hololepta dyak.	*Phelister festivus, <i>Lew.</i>
— syntexis.	*Notolister sulcicollis, <i>Lew.</i>
*Placodes opacus, <i>Lew.</i>	Hister monbasanus.
Apobletes parallelus.	— zambesius.
— cavifrons.	— augoniensis.
— macilentus.	*— Marshalli, <i>Lew.</i>
— platessæ.	— brahminius.
Liopygus chalcis.	— frontalis.
*Platylister mirabilis, <i>Lew.</i>	*Coproxenus Marshalli, <i>Lew.</i>
*— extrarius, <i>Lew.</i>	Stictostix parra, <i>Mars.</i>
— cathayi.	Notocelis satur.
— enodis.	Sitalia Severini, <i>Lew.</i>
Platysoma assamense.	Homalopygus remex.
— disparile.	Terapus muricatus.
Pachycærus chlorites.	Saprinus punctisternus.
Probolosternus africanus.	— castanipes, <i>Curtis.</i>
— permundus.	— læsus.
— minor.	Teretrius Braganzæ.
*Baconia loricata, <i>Lew.</i>	Epiechinus Marseuli.
Epitoxus corycæus.	

Hololepta dyak, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, depressa, nigra, nitida; fronte impressa, mento haud carinato; thorace lateribus sparse punctulato; elytris striis dorsalibus brevissimis, 1^a appendice curvata; propygidio

* Species with an asterisk are not described in this paper, but are figured in the Plate.

extus sparse punctato : pygidio dense ocellato-punctato : prosternolato ; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. 10 mill. (absque mandibulis).

Oblong-oval, depressed, black and shining ; the head smooth, impressed between the mandibles ; mentum in male concave and smooth, not carinate : the thorax, lateral stria complete and similar to that of *H. Baulnyi*, Mars. ; there is a band of fine, not conspicuous, punctures scattered along the sides ; the anterior angle has a small emargination and close to the emargination there is a deep oval, somewhat oblique, fossette : the elytra, lateral furrow widest in the middle and abbreviated a little before and behind ; striæ, first dorsal is one fourth of the elytral length and has a short bent appendage, second shorter, not quite half the length of the first : the propygidium is sparsely punctured on the outer edges, but not at the base ; the pygidium is densely and ocellately punctate, with the posterior border narrowly smooth ; the prosternal keel is broad and scarcely narrowed at or before the coxæ.

This insect is very similar to *H. Baulnyi*, Mars., but it differs from it in the thoracic auriculiform fovea being deeper, more circular in outline, and in its position being nearer the angular emargination, the apical elytral stria is bent, not straight, and the pygidium is distinctly ocellately punctured.

Hab. Borneo.

Hololepta syntexis, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovata, subdepressa, nigra, nitida ; fronte inconspicue bi-striata ; pronoto impunctato, stria laterali in angulo antico desinente ; elytris striis 1-2 brevibus, 3 vix conspicua ; propygidio apice bifoveolato, punctis sparsis late cincto.

L. 5 mill. (absque mandibulis).

Oblong-oval, depressed, black and shining ; the forehead smooth, with two very short, almost obsolete, transverse striæ, ♂ mentum with a short but distinct carina ; the thorax is impunctate, marginal stria very fine, lateral stria well marked, especially at the anterior angles, both striæ terminate behind the angle, male has no thoracic emargination or fovea ; the elytra, lateral fossette reaches the base, but it is shortened before the apex, 1 dorsal stria is about a fourth of the elytral length, 2 half the length of the first, 3 is just visible as a rudiment, there is no appendage ; the propygidium is bifoveolate at the apex, with a border of scattered punctures, except between the foveæ, where the surface is smooth ; the pygidium is rather closely punctured, the punctures varying somewhat in size and leaving the posterior edge narrowly

smooth; the prosternum is not very wide between the coxæ, but at the base it widens out considerably and is somewhat triangular (in this character it agrees with *H. striatidera*, Mars.); the mesosternum has a short curved sulcus at each anterior angle; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate, the two apical teeth are robust and near together.

Hab. S. Thomas I, Gulf of Guinea (*Mocquerys*).

Apobletes parallelus, sp. n.

Oblongus, planatus, parallelus, brunneus, nitidus; fronte punctulata, stria transversa utrinque interrupta; pronoto, stria marginali antice late interrupta; clytris striis 1-2 integris, 3 late interrupta, humerali externa completa, interna in medio separata; prosterno lobo antico immarginato.

L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong, flat, parallel at the sides, brown and shining; the head slightly impressed anteriorly, punctulate, also the epistoma, striate over the eyes, transverse stria rather wide and shallow and confined to the frontal impression; the thorax, lateral stria continues round the anterior angle to a point behind the eye and it is equally strong there as at the sides, at the base on either side opposite the second dorsal stria is a shallow, somewhat transverse fovea, in lieu of a scutellar fovea there is a minute tubercle, along the thoracic border, but well away from the edge, is a longitudinal cluster of punctures; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral complete, inner humeral separated in the middle, each part extending to a point transversely opposite to each other, oblique basal rather long and very fine, dorsal 1-2 complete, 3 widely interrupted in the middle, the apical edge is narrowly rugosely punctured; the propygidium is punctured throughout, in the centre and along the posterior edge the punctures are fine, but otherwise the punctures are shallow, irregular, and imbricate, in no part are they dense; the pygidium is flat, surface more densely punctate than the propygidium, and the punctures appear ocellate under the microscope; the prosternum, anterior lobe immarginate anteriorly, but behind the middle it is striate on either side, the surface of it and the keel is finely punctulate; the mesosternum is very distinctly bisinuous, so that the middle of the anterior edge is slightly acuminate, on either side is a curved marginal sulcus, but there is no marginal stria; the anterior tibiæ are 3-4-dentate.

This species is more parallel than any other known species and its specific characters generally do not correspond with any other.

Hab. Sumatra.

Apobletes cavifrons.

Ovalis, planatus, niger, nitidus: fronte excavata, stria transversa nulla, mandibulis distincte punctatis; pronoto lateribus rugoso punctato, stria marginali post caput interrupta; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 apicali; pygidio dense et fortiter punctato.

L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oval, flat, black and shining; the head, forehead excavated and evenly, not closely, punctured, the stria over the eyes is strong and bent, there is no transverse stria, but the suture dividing the forehead and the epistoma is straight and clear; the labrum is punctured like the forehead and is minutely strigose at the base; the mandibles are densely and rather rugosely punctured; the thorax, marginal stria strong laterally, but fine behind the head, and it does not meet in the middle, lateral borders are rugosely and densely punctured, especially behind the anterior angles; the elytra, the outer humeral stria is wide, basal, and dimidiate, inner humeral is wanting, oblique basal fine but clear, 1-3 dorsal complete, 4 apical and very short. The elytra, striæ are almost similar to those of *A. Schaumi*, Mars., and also closely similar to those of *A. tener*, Mars., but in the last the third dorsal stria is interrupted in the middle. The propygidium is somewhat impressed and punctate on either side, with the middle and posterior border smooth; the pygidium is deeply punctate, punctures clear and of equal size, set close together, the posterior margin is slightly elevated; the prosternum, the anterior lobe is marginate, and in this and other respects it is similar to that in *A. tener*; the mesosternum also resembles that of *A. tener*, but the anterior border is more distinctly bisinuous; the anterior tibiæ are 4-5-dentate.

This is a very distinct species, but resembles the species named superficially.

Hab. Patkai Mountains, Assam (*Doherty*).

Apobletes macilentus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, parallelus, depressus; fronte sat dense punctulata; pronoto lateribus punctulato, stria integra; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 apicali; pygidio subconvexo, dense punctato.

L. $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 mill.

A. macilentus differs from *A. nirvana*, Lew., in being smaller, more depressed and more parallel laterally, the head and thoracic borders are much less distinctly punctured, the elytral striæ are finer and nearer to each other, the fourth stria is short and apical and the fifth is either wholly wanting or

represented by a very rudimentary line or one or two punctures. The pygidium is less convex and somewhat less coarsely punctured. Beneath the punctuation in *A. macilentus* is more fine, especially as it is visible on the anterior lobe of the prosternum, and the posterior lobe of the prosternum is wider than in *A. nirvana*.

This is evidently the species referred to by Herr J. Schmidt as *A. nirvana*, Lew., in the Ann. Mus. Genova, ser. 2, xvii. p. 286 (1897).

Hab. Si-Rambe, Sumatra (*Modigliani*). I possess six examples with the label of the Genoa Museum attached to them.

Apobletes platessæ, sp. n.

Oblongus, parallelus, planatus, piceo-niger, nitidus; fronte punctulata, stria transversa utrinque interrupta; pronoto stria marginali antice interrupta; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 basi abbreviata; propygidio utrinque imbricato-punctato; pygidio parum dense et subocellato punctato.

L. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oblong, parallel at the sides, flat, pitchy black and shining; the head impressed anteriorly, distinctly but not densely punctulate, lateral stria strong and does not pass beyond the eye, transverse stria very feebly sinuous and on either side rather widely separated from the lateral stria; the thorax, lateral stria well marked, but fine anteriorly and ceasing behind the eyes, lateral border with a few small scattered punctures, base with a small scutellar fovea; the elytra, outer humeral stria complete, inner wanting, oblique basal fine and relatively rather long, 1 dorsal complete but not quite so long apically as the second, 2-3 complete, 4 shortened by about one fifth at the base, all the striæ are nearly parallel one to another, 5 obsolete or consisting of 2 or 3 punctures, sutural absent; the propygidium has a lateral cluster of rather large, shallow, imbricate punctures, with a few very fine points in the centre; the pygidium is somewhat densely punctured, punctures somewhat ocellate and each one clearly separate from another; the prosternum widens out broadly before the coxæ and the anterior lobe is margined at the sides only by a fine stria; the mesosternum is anteriorly bisinuous, but the marginal stria neither meets in front nor does it continue along the sides; the anterior tibiæ are 3-4-dentate.

Hab. Nguela, Usambara.

Liopygus chalcis, sp. n.

Ovatus, depressus, piceo-brunneus, nitidus; fronte punctulata, stria

transversa utrinque interrupta; pronoto lateribus inconspicue punctulato, stria integra; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 apicalibus; propygidio transversim punctato; prosterno haud striato; mesosterno lato, distincto marginato; tibiis anticis 4-5-dentatis. L. 3 mill.

Oval, depressed, pitchy brown and shining; the head punctulate, but not closely, slightly impressed behind the transverse stria, which is straight with the ends on either side turned backwards, and it is not connected with the lateral striæ, which are bent and do not extend beyond the eye; the thorax, surface microscopically punctured, punctures more visible along the lateral borders, marginal stria strong laterally and continued behind the head, the stria leaves the margin at the angle, cutting off a triangular space, it then passes along the margin until it passes the eye, when it again leaves the margin and behind the neck leaves a fairly wide border between it and the edge, there is no scutellar fovea. The elytra, there are no humeral striæ except the oblique basal, which is very fine, dorsal striæ, 1 a little abbreviated at the apex, 2 complete and turning a little away from the first at the base, 3 complete but extremely fine at the base, the interstice between it and the second is of the same width throughout, 4 apical and one third of the elytral length, 5 shorter with a wider interstice, sutural wanting. The propygidium has rather large shallow punctures; the pygidium rather deeply bifoveolate and smooth; the prosternum, the anterior lobe is broad, with a marginal stria, which is, however, interrupted at the suture before the keel, keel without striæ; the mesosternum is wide, very feebly sinuous anteriorly, and clearly marginate; the metasternum has a shallow median furrow; the anterior tibiæ are 4-5-dentate.

This species is somewhat similar to *L. Gestroi*, Lew., but the latter is less oval, the thorax more distinctly punctured laterally, the apical margin of the elytra narrowly punctulate, the second dorsal stria widens out at the base from the first in a similar manner, and the second and third are similarly parallel to each other, but the two apical striæ are shorter and the fifth is more distant from the suture. In *L. chaleis* the foveæ in the pygidium are nearly round, in *L. Gestroi* they are transverse.

Hab. Sipora, Mentawai Islands, Sereinu, 5th June, 1894 (*Modigliani*). Two examples, and I have a third labelled "Perak" by Herr J. Schmidt.

Platylister cathayi, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, subdepressus, niger, nitidus; fronte impressa, stria

fere recta; pronoto stria integra; clytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 valde abbreviata, 5 dimidiata, suturali brevissima vel obsoleta; pygidio margine angusto laevi haud conspicue elevato.

L. $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, rather depressed, black and shining; the head impressed anteriorly, transverse stria feebly sinuous, labrum transverse and narrow; the thorax widest at the base, anterior angles moderately depressed, marginal stria complete; the elytra, striæ 1-3 complete, 4 apical, short, and sometimes broken, 5 apical and dimidiate, sutural short, much abbreviated apically, and not reaching the middle of the elytron; the propygidium punctured, the punctures vary in size and are not closely set; the pygidium, the punctures are larger, nearly equal in size, and much more closely and evenly set, the outer margin is smooth but scarcely elevated; the prosternum, anterior lobe striate, stria arched and only marginal anteriorly; the mesosternum, anteriorly rather widely but not deeply emarginate, stria complete; the anterior tibiæ rather strongly 4-dentate.

Differs chiefly from *P. suturalis*, Lew., in its labrum being much more transverse, in its shorter and less defined sutural stria, and in the posterior margin of the pygidium being smooth and scarcely elevated.

Hab. Kuatun, China. Three examples.

Platylister enodis, sp. n.

P. abrupti persimilis, sed differt pygidio fere impunctato et lobo prosterni marginato.

L. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

This species is extremely like *P. abruptus*, Er., the elytral striæ are exactly similar, viz. 1 and 2 complete, 3 interrupted near the middle, but the thorax is rather more transverse, the lateral outline rather less parallel, and there is a conspicuous fovea before the scutellum. The propygidium is smooth, with a shallow impression on either side near the posterior edge, in which there are a few small punctures, and the pygidium on either side near its base has a small cluster of punctures, but it is otherwise smooth and flat. In *P. enodis* the stria of the prosternal anterior lobe is marginal; in *P. abruptus* it is an independent arched stria not following the margin; in *P. enodis* the mesosternum has a slightly wider emargination and the marginal stria is more marked than in *P. abruptus*.

Hab. Mailu, British New Guinea (*Anthony*, July 1897).

Platysoma assamense, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatum, depressum, nigrum, nitidum; fronte concava, punctata, stria integra; pronoto lateribus dense punctato; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 dimidiata, 5 apicali, subhumerali externa brevi, interna punctiformis; pygidio convexo, grosse et dense punctato.

L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, rather flat, black and shining, legs somewhat reddish; the head, forehead and epistoma concave, clearly and evenly, not densely, punctate, stria complete, transverse part nearly straight; the thorax, marginal stria complete, narrowly canaliculate at the sides, fine behind the head, and behind the neck it deviates from the edge, the disc is microscopically and sparsely punctured, but the lateral borders are widely and conspicuously punctate and many of the punctures are much larger than those on the head. The elytra, lateral margin clearly but finely punctulate, striæ, external humeral short and relatively deep and is seen just below the shoulder, the inner humeral is punctiform and evanescent at both ends, 1-3 dorsal complete, 4 dimidiate or faintly traceable beyond the middle, 5 apical and nearly one third of the elytral length, apical margin punctured and very minutely strigose. The propygidium and pygidium are punctate, punctures round and deep, closely set together on the pygidium, less regularly on the propygidium, the pygidium is convex; the prosternum, anterior lobe is marginate and clearly punctured over the whole of its surface, at the base beyond where the marginal stria terminates are some large shallow punctures, and on either side of the keel before the coxæ are similar punctures; the mesosternum anteriorly is widely sinuous, the sinuosity extending almost from angle to angle, anteriorly the marginal stria is fine and close to the edge, the under surface generally is finely punctulate; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

P. novum, Lew., and *rimarium*, Mars., resemble this species; all have a convex pygidium and the thorax similarly punctured.

Hab. Khasia Hills, Assam.

Platysoma disparile, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovale, subdepressum, piceum, nitidum; fronte leviter impressa, stria transversa utrinque interrupta; pronoto impunctato; elytris striis 1-2 integris, 3 late interrupta; pygidio punctato; tibiis anticis obtuse dentatis.

L. $3\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, rather depressed, piceous, shining; the head faintly impressed anteriorly, transverse stria not well-marked and interrupted on either side; the thorax gradually narrowed from the base to the anterior angles, marginal stria extremely fine and continued round the angle to a point behind the eye, lateral stria almost reaches the marginal behind the anterior angles, surface smooth, with a very small anti-scutellar puncture; the elytra, humeral striæ wanting, save the oblique basal which is very fine, dorsal 1-2 complete and parallel one to another, each turning in a little at the base, 3 widely interrupted in the middle and extremely fine, only seen in certain lights, at the base; the propygidium is transversely and irregularly punctured; the pygidium is more regularly punctate, but the basal edge is narrowly smooth, the sides are a little raised; the prosternum, anterior lobe marginate, keel rather wide; the mesosternum with a well-defined marginal stria and anteriorly widely sinuous; the anterior tibiæ have three large blunt teeth, resembling those of *Hololepta obtusipes*, Mars., and a rudiment of a fourth at the base.

There is no known species of *Platysoma* to which this can well be compared, but it may be placed near *P. sincerum*, Sch.

Hab. Lombok. "Sapit, 2000 feet, April 1896" (*H. Fruhstorfer*).

Pachycærus chlorites, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, subconvexus, viridi-cyanæus, nitens; fronte impressa, stria interrupta; pronoto stria marginali integra; elytris striis 1-3 integris, cæteris nullis; pygidio punctato; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno valde prominulo, stria marginali antice interrupta; tibiis anticis 5-dentatis.

L. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, rather convex, greenish blue, shining, beneath black; the head rather feebly impressed anteriorly, lateral stria narrowly interrupted over the eyes, oblique anteriorly and not joining in front, surface with some very small scattered irregular punctures; the thorax, marginal stria complete but fine behind the head and close to the margin, surface with a few punctures chiefly at or just behind the anterior angles; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral complete and very distinct, inner basal and dimidiate, oblique basal very fine, dorsal 1-2 complete and not very deeply impressed, 3 finer and although almost complete has a tendency to be evanescent behind the middle, 4, 5, and sutural are wanting; the propygidium is faintly impressed on either side of the posterior edge, surface distinctly but not closely punctured;

the pygidium similarly but rather more evenly punctured; the prosternum is bistrate, striæ rather fine, scarcely divergent anteriorly, but widen out a little behind, keel, anterior lobe smooth, a few fine punctures only are seen under the microscope; the mesosternum is markedly prominent anteriorly and has a lateral well-defined marginal stria, but it is not continued along the projection; the anterior tibiæ are 5-dentate.

This species should be placed close to *P. elegans*, Lew., both having a very prominent mesosternum, but superficially it resembles *P. chalybeus* in colour and outline, being in the first character somewhat bluer and in the second somewhat more oval. It is remarkable in having only three dorsal striæ.

Hab. S. Thomas I., Gulf of Guinea (*Mocquerys*, 1900). One example.

PROBOLOSTERNUS, gen. nov.

Body oval, rather convex; head retractile, forehead without a transverse stria, labrum transverse, mandibles acute at the tips; antennæ inserted below the frontal margin, club oval, and when at rest is received into a fovea under the thoracic angle like that in the genus *Pachycrærus*; the thorax is transverse, arched at the sides, gradually narrowed to the anterior angle, anterior angles somewhat acute, marginal stria extremely fine and not passing behind the head, lateral stria complete close to the edge, leaving only a narrow lateral rim; the elytra, epipleuræ finely striate, the interstice between the inner humeral and first dorsal stria is wide at the base; the propygidium is very large, hexagonal, and convex; the pygidium is also rather large and semicircular in outline behind, but being deflected it is invisible from above; the prosternum, the keel is narrow, bistrate, and incised at the base; the mesosternum is very prominent anteriorly, and from its base is arched at its sides and is sharply pointed anteriorly where it fits into the base of the narrow prosternal keel, the marginal stria is more or less fine but entire; the tibiæ are all dilated, the outer edge of the anterior pair is bowed and multidentate; the tarsi are short with two claws and the tarsal grooves are nearly straight. The curious form of the mesosternum is shown in fig. 1 (p. 277), which is drawn from an example of *P. permundus*.

Probolosternus africanus, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus, supra leviter punctulatus; elytris striis dorsalibus 1-3 integris, 4 antice interrupta, 5 apicali,

suturali basi abbreviata; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno stria marginali antice tenuissime impressa; tibiis anticis multidenticulatis.

L. 7 mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head rather finely and rather closely punctulate, epistoma transverse and flat, lateral stria fine and not passing behind the epistoma; the thorax, lateral stria close to the margin and continued behind the head, surface clearly punctulate, but the punctures are rather less dense than those of the head. The elytra, surface punctulate like that of the thorax; striæ, outer humeral fine and complete, inner also complete with its outer edge at the base a little raised, 1-3 dorsal complete with the outer edges somewhat raised, especially those of the first and second striæ, 4 fine and shortened before the base, 5 apical evanescent and punctiform, sutural fine and evanescent before the base and in the middle it bends a little away from the suture. The propygidium and pygidium are much more distinctly punctured than the head; the prosternum is bistriate, striæ are fine and gradually diverge posteriorly along the narrow keel; the mesosternum is acutely pointed in front fitting into the incision in the prosternum; there is a very fine marginal stria only to be seen in front in certain lights; the metasternum has a well-marked lateral stria and the suture is shown by a straight stria; the tibiæ are all dilated, anterior pair bowed on the outer edge, along which are small, evenly set denticulations (about 16 or 17 in number); intermediate and posterior tibiæ are spinose, the spines are somewhat irregular and not closely set together.

The size and the incomplete sutural stria will distinguish this species from the two following.

Hab. W. Guinea.

Probolosternus permundus, sp. n. (Pl. X. fig. 4.)

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte punctulata, antice leviter impressa; elytris striis 1-4 suturalique integris, 4 cum suturali arcuatim connexa, 5 antice abbreviata; prosterno bistriato, striis basi divergentibus; mesosterno stria marginali integra.

L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head lightly impressed behind the epistoma, surface punctulate, lateral stria fine; the thorax, lateral stria continued behind the head, surface punctulate. The elytra sparsely punctulate especially in the apical region; striæ, outer humeral very fine and

complete, inner humeral and 1-3 dorsal strong, complete, and similar in having the outer edge somewhat elevated, the third dorsal is rather less strong than the second, 4 dorsal and the sutural are fine and almost complete, being joined anteriorly, but they are slightly shortened apically, 5 dorsal is apical,

Fig. 1.

*Probolosternus permundus*, Lew.

fine, and reaches just beyond the middle. The propygidium and pygidium are clearly punctulate; the prosternum is bistriate, striæ divergent posteriorly; the mesosternum is like that of the last species, except that the fine marginal stria is conspicuously complete anteriorly; the metasternum is striate laterally and the suture is marked by a fine transverse stria; the legs are similar to those of *P. africanus*.

Hab. Kuilu, French Congo (*Mocquerys*, 1892).

Probolosternus minor, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte punctulata, stria laterali perspicue angulata; pronoto stria laterali integra; elytris striis 1-4 suturalique integris, 4 cum suturali arcuatim connexa, 5 basi abbreviata; prosterno bistriato, striis utrinque divergentibus; mesosterno stria marginali antice integra.

L. 3 mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head punctulate, punctures varying in size, with very minute points intermixed, lateral stria rather strong and very distinctly angulate in the middle, area behind the epistoma is very faintly impressed; the thorax punctured like the head, except along the base, where the punctures are larger, lateral stria entire and feebly crenulate behind the neck; the elytra, the striæ resemble those of *P. permundus*, except that the fourth and sutural are not shortened at the apex, the surface punctuation is only seen under the microscope and consists of extremely fine points; the propygidium is margined laterally with a very fine stria, surface clearly not closely punctate, with very fine points intermixed; the pygidium is curiously

punctured, the punctures are very irregular, some crescent-shaped, some semicircular but not close together, and these again are mixed with fine points, the apex is margined by a fine stria; the prosternum is bistrate, the striae are divergent before and behind; the mesosternum is outwardly margined by a rather fine stria complete anteriorly, the suture between it and the metasternum is marked by a straight crenulate stria, the latter segment has a few imbricate punctures along its base, the punctures being most numerous at the sides; the legs are similar to those of the last species.

The small size, prosternal striae divergent at both ends, and the crenulate metasternal stria are characters which easily separate this species from the last. The stria on the pygidium is not very easy to see.

Hab. Knihu, French Congo (*Mocquerys*, 1892).

EPITOXUS, gen. nov.

Body oval or suborbicular, convex; the head retractile, frontal stria complete; the thorax with an impression before the scutellum more or less distinctly arcuate or biarcuate; the elytra with six dorsal striae, the fourth and sutural sometimes joining at the base; the propygidium is transverse, the pygidium semicircular and declined, the prosternum bistrate, and the anterior tibiae multispinose. The other characters agree with those of *Phelister*. Type *Phelister circulifrons*, Mars.

There are five species known which should be placed in this genus: three have the sutural dorsal striae shortened, viz. *Phelister circulifrons*, Mars., *hilarulus*, Lew., and the species described below; while *P. brevisculus*, Fähr., and *nitidus*, Lew., have the fourth and sutural dorsal striae complete and joined at the base. Of *P. circulifrons* and *brevisculus* there are excellent figures in Marsuel's monograph.

Epitoxus corycaeus, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria integra, antice fere recta; pronoto lateribus punctato, ante scutellum biarcuatim impresso; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 brevibus, suturali paululum obliqua, dimidiata; pygidio punctulato; prosterno bistrato; mesosterno marginato.

L. $4\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head, forehead smooth, stria complete, not strong, feebly sinuous behind the mandibles, almost straight anteriorly; the thorax, marginal stria complete, lateral border with a band of punctures,

punctures most conspicuous behind the anterior angles, fine at the base, on the basal edge before the scutellum are two arched impressions free of punctures; the elytra, outer humeral stria apical and scarcely dimidiate, inner wanting, oblique basal very fine and close to the first dorsal, dorsal 1-3 complete, 4 apical but reaching the middle and it has a short basal appendage, 5 apical very short and somewhat punctiform, sutural apical but reaching quite to the middle and from the apex the striæ diverge from the suture, its base is indicated by a puncture; the propygidium is distinctly punctured at the sides and minute punctures are intermixed with the larger ones, the minute punctures alone extend over the disc; the pygidium is similarly but less conspicuously punctured, and on either side near the middle of the margin is a fovea; the prosternum is bistriate, the striæ do not meet anteriorly and they diverge posteriorly from the coxæ to the base; the mesosternum is bisinuous anteriorly and narrowly transverse, its posterior limit is marked by a bent not crenulate stria.

Differs from *circulifrons*, Mars., in size, more oval outline, less convex form above, frontal stria less strong and not semicircular, and the thoracic scutellar impression is distinctly biarcuate and free of punctures.

Hab. Kuilu, French Congo (*Mocquerys*, 1892).

Hister mombasanus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte punctata, stria integra antice recta; pronoto lateribus bistriato; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 apicali dimidiata, 5 brevissima, suturali utrinque abbreviata; propygidio pygidioque dense punctatis; mesosterno antice marginato; tibiis antice 3-dentatis.

L. 7 mill.

Oblong-oval, convex, black and shining; the head punctulate at the base, rather densely and rugosely punctate behind the stria, stria complete and straight anteriorly, epistoma and mandibles also densely and rugosely punctured, the last are not marginate; the thorax, lateral marginal stria extremely fine, external lateral ceasing behind the eye, interstice narrow, internal, feebly sinuous laterally, complete behind the head, and distinctly sinuous behind the eyes, interstice rather wide and punctulate, with some irregular striæ or rugosities at and behind the anterior angle, the sides are microscopically punctulate; the elytra, striae, external humeral wanting, internal apical and dimidiate, oblique basal extends outwardly beyond the inner humeral, dorsal striæ 1-3 complete and rather wide, best marked on the edge,

interstices distinctly punctulate, 4 much less in width, apical and dimidiate, 5 represented by a short apical line or puncture, sutural shortened a little before the apex, extending just beyond the middle and slightly turning from the suture at either end; the propygidium and pygidium are wholly and coarsely punctured, but without impressions; the prosternum, the lobe is partly punctured and has a bordering stria, which is close to the edge at the apex; the mesosternum is very feebly sinuous anteriorly and the marginal stria is complete; the anterior tibiæ are punctured and 3-dentate.

This species belongs to the *H. longicollis*, Mars., group.

Hab. Makeré, Mombasa.

Hister zambesius, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte impunctata, stria integra; pronoto lateribus bistriato; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 basi abbreviata, suturali vix abbreviata; propygidio pygidioque dense punctatis; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.

L. 7-7½ mill.

Oval, convex, black and shining; the head impunctate, stria strong and complete, anteriorly nearly straight, labrum transverse, mandibles impunctate; the thorax, marginal stria very fine, outer lateral stria terminates after passing the anterior angle, feebly sinuous in the middle, outer interstice impunctate, inner lateral straight and continued behind the head, interstice roughly punctate behind the anterior angle and there is a small cluster of punctures anteriorly just within the inner thoracic stria, the scutellar fovea is fine and linear; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral is represented by a very short median sulcus, inner humeral is complete, oblique basal inconspicuous, 1-4 dorsal complete, somewhat wide, with all the interstices more or less irregularly punctured, especially near the apices, 5 stria is straight and shortened before the base, sutural is bent and a little longer; the propygidium and pygidium are evenly and closely punctured, both are without impressions; the sterna resemble those in the last species; the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate.

This, like the last species, also belongs to the *H. longicollis* group.

Hab. N. Batoka, Zambesi: December 1895.

Hister angoniensis, sp. n.

Suborbiculatus, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte biimpressa, punctulata, stria carinata antice recta; pronoto striis 2 lateralibus

validis, integris; elytris striis 1-3 et subhumerali interna similiter integris; mesosterno in medio foveolato; tibiis anticis valde 3-dentatis.

L. $5\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Suborbicular, convex, black and shining; the head, surface uneven and punctulate, with two impressions behind the frontal stria, frontal stria cariniform and straight anteriorly, epistoma transversely concave, labrum robustly carinate, mandibles concave above with the rims elevated; the thorax gradually narrowed from base to anterior angles, angles depressed and somewhat acute, marginal stria fine, somewhat carinate, especially behind the anterior angles, and ceasing anteriorly behind the eyes, there are two lateral striæ parallel to one another, both strong, with the interstices a little raised, the outer lateral ceases after passing the anterior angle, the inner continues as far behind the head as the marginal stria, and where the two ends overlap they enclose a narrow space in which there is a small but well-marked puncture. The elytra are wider than the thorax and have each four strong and complete striæ with crenulate edges; the outer of these striæ is evidently the inner humeral stria, because the short oblique basal stria is seen between it and the next stria, the four striæ all widen out a little at the base, stria 4 is indicated by a short apical line only, 5 wanting, sutural faint, not reaching the base but extending to the middle. The propygidium and pygidium are rather densely punctured, but the apex of the latter is narrowly smooth; the prosternum, lobe punctured, the lateral striæ meet at the apex; the mesosternum is truncate, the marginal stria complete and in the middle there is a conspicuous oval fovea; the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate, the apical tooth being very broad and prominent.

This is a remarkable species, both from its general form and also for the inner subhumeral stria being similar to the first dorsal stria. Its position in the genus should be near *H. ignavus*, Mars., and *H. Marshalli*, Lew. The latter figured here (Pl. X. fig. 8) also has an inner subhumeral stria similarly formed to the first dorsal.

Hab. Zomba, Upper Shire River, Angoni, 3000 feet: 10th Dec., 1895 (*Dr. P. Rendell*).

Hister brahminius, sp. n.

H. pteromalo simillimus, sed major, elytris striis subhumerali interna vix dimidiata, 1-2 dorsalibus integris, 3 postice abbreviata, et mesosterno antice distincte emarginato.

L. 10 mill.

This species very closely resembles *H. pteromalus*, Mars., but it is considerably larger, the external thoracic lateral stria is longer, the inner subhumeral elytral stria is rather fine but distinct, it does not quite reach the apex and anteriorly it does not quite reach the middle, the second dorsal stria is complete, and the mesosternum anteriorly is very distinctly emarginate. It also very closely resembles *H. divisifrons*, Sch., but it again differs as regards size; it agrees with the latter in having rather a longer external thoracic stria behind the anterior angle, and in having an internal subhumeral elytral stria. In *H. divisifrons* the subhumeral stria is longer and much deeper. The dorsal striae in Schmidt's species are much stronger, and the third dorsal is widely interrupted in the middle; in *H. brahminius* the third dorsal is only basal, that is, there is no appendage. The mesosternum is anteriorly sinuous in *H. pteromalus*, slightly emarginate in *H. divisifrons*, and distinctly emarginate in *H. brahminius*.

Hab. Ceylon (*Andrew Murray*).

Hister "*nanus*, Mars.," Reitt. Deutsche ent. Zeit. p. 209 (1879). E. Siberia.

This species is, I have no doubt, the same as *H. niponicus*, Lew., 1895. Reitter's name of *nanus* is a misprint for *navus*, Mars.

Hister frontalis, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte biloba, stria valida antice recta; pronoto stria marginali antice interrupta, interna sinuata basi adunca; elytris striis 1 et 3 integris, 2 et 4 basi haud attingentibus, 5 apicali, suturali dimidiata; mesosterno emarginato, stria marginali integra; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.

L. $5\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head is feebly divided into two lobes by a median impression, which widens out triangularly behind the stria, stria strong and straight anteriorly, surface inclosed by the stria is punctulate; the thorax, marginal stria fine and interrupted in front behind the head, outer stria very short, little irregular, and confined to the region behind the anterior angle, inner stria complete, rather strong, and sinuous laterally, and at the base it turns away from the posterior angle, the scutellar point is small and on the basal edge; the elytra, striae, outer humeral wanting, oblique basal fine and nearly reaching the middle, a line of

rather obscure punctures represents the inner humeral, 1 and 3 dorsal complete, the first turning inwards at the base, 2 and 4 nearly complete, being a very little shortened at the base, 5 nearly dimidiate and apical, sutural nearly twice the length of the fourth; the propygidium is impressed on either side, clearly but not densely punctate; the pygidium, the punctures are similar but are arranged chiefly along the base; the prosternum, the anterior lobe at the apex is margined with a stria, but the stria leaves the edge laterally and passes obliquely down the sides; the mesosternum is rather widely emarginate and the marginal stria is complete; the metasternum is longitudinally sulcate in the middle; the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate.

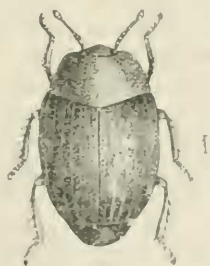
Hister bifrons, Mars., agrees with this species in the form of the head, but in *H. frontalis* the thorax is not bisinuous, there is a short stria at the angle, the outer subhumeral stria is wanting, the pygidium is not so densely punctured, and the mesosternum is emarginate not straight.

Hab Khasia Hills, Assam.

Stictostix parra, Mars. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xiii. p. 92 (1870).

As there are now four species assigned to the genus *Stictostix* from Australia and two from North America, I have thought it desirable to give a figure of the type of the genus, *S. parra*, Mars. (fig. 2). All the species are highly sculptured, but nothing as yet has been recorded of their habits.

Fig. 2.



Stictostix parra, Mars.

NOTOCÆLIS, gen. nov.

Body oblong, gibbous in the dorsal region; head retractile and declivous, frontal stria carinate; the thorax contracted at the base, with the disk almost wholly excavated; the elytra

costate; propygidium very large and hexagonal; prosternum narrow and bistriate; mesosternum anteriorly truncate, stria complete on the margin; the tibiæ are all widely dilated. This genus may be placed near to *Discoscelis*. In establishing a genus on a single species it is impossible to give many generic characters.

Notocælis satur, sp. n. (Pl. X. fig. 9.)

Oblongus, postice gibbus, rufo-brunneus; fronte striata, stria marginali carinata; pronoto disco perample excavato; elytris 4-costatis; propygidio longitudinaliter striato; pygidio punctulato; tibiis valde dilatatis.
L. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong, gibbous in the dorsal region, dark reddish brown, somewhat shining; the head declivous and not visible from above, forehead transverse and flat, anterior edge sinuous before the eyes, frontal stria complete and carinate anteriorly, surface with fine, irregular, transverse striæ and some obscure shallow punctures chiefly visible at the sides; the thorax, when viewed from the front a stria is seen behind the neck shaped like a widened-out V, and on either side of it are two longitudinal striæ, the thorax viewed from above is seen to be rather spread out and thickened at the sides, marginal stria complete, behind the anterior angles the thorax is longitudinally impressed, and inside the impression is a lateral stria, the disk of the thorax is wholly and deeply excavated except in front of the scutellum, where there is a protuberance, feebly convex on its vertex and ridged and inclined anteriorly, the anterior rim of the excavation is carinate, the excavation is nearly smooth; the scutellum is somewhat elongate, with its base narrowly transverse; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral fine and complete, dorsal are represented by four thick costæ which are punctured along their ridges, the first and second costæ are conspicuously sinuous, the third less so and the sutural costa is only feebly turned from the suture at either end, there is a fine stria along the sutural margin and the apices are rounded off at the suture; the propygidium is large and hexagonal, about half its surface can be seen from above, and it is conspicuously and longitudinally striated; the pygidium is clearly punctulate, but not striate; the prosternum, the keel is narrow and bistriate, the striæ are parallel at the sides and joined at both ends, the anterior lobe is marginate and in front of the coxæ are two semicircular striæ stretching outwards; the mesosternum is straight anteriorly and the marginal stria is strong and continues unbroken along

the base of the metasternum, in the centre of which it is angulate, the suture of the mesosternum is invisible; the legs, anterior tibiæ dilated, external edge nearly semicircular, intermediate and posterior tibiæ externally triangularly dilated, tarsi short with two claws.

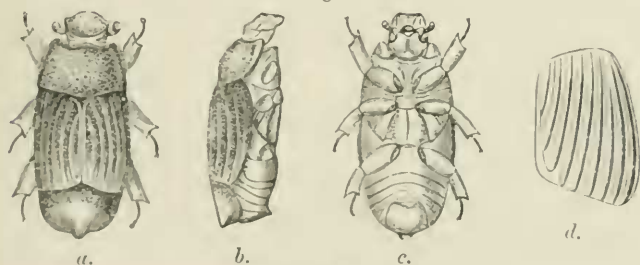
Hab. Paraguay (*Dr. J. Bohls*). Two examples found on the 5th October, 1892, while it was running over a mound made by termites.

SITALIA, gen. nov.

Corpus oblongum, subparallelum, convexum, brunneum; caput inter oculos planum, antennis funiculo brevi sensim incrassato, clava ovali haud compressa; pronotum supra convexum; elytris carinatis (fig. 3*d*); propygidium postice acuminatum; pygidium declive; prosternum basi incisum, bistriatum; mesosternum in medio minute productum; tibiæ latæ, fossa tarsali parum lata, subrecta, leviter exarata.

While establishing the above genus for the reception of *Paratropus Severini*, Lew. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxvi. p. 142, 1892), I have availed myself of M. G. Severin's kind

Fig. 3.



Sitalia Severini, Lew.

loan of the blocks to reproduce the woodcuts made of the species from his original drawings. Only one example of this curious insect is known and no dissections have been made of it.

Homalopygus remex, sp. n. (Pl. X. fig. 10.)

Oblongus, subdepressus, piceus, nitidus; fronte abrupta, tenuissime punctulata; pronoto stria marginali basi abbreviata, laterali obliqua; elytris striis 1 integra, 2-4 inæqualiter abbreviatis, suturali geminata; pygidio punctulato; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno antice biemarginato, stria marginali integra; tibiis valde dilatatis.

L. 2½ mill.

Oblong, rather depressed, piceous, shining; the head very finely punctulate, abruptly declivous anteriorly; the thorax, sides impressed, especially behind the anterior angles, marginal stria very fine, shortened before the base and continued round the anterior angle, behind the neck there is a fine detached stria, not quite close to the edge (this stria appears to be an appendage to the lateral stria), the lateral stria is also fine, commencing at the base a little within the angle and passes obliquely inwards for about three fourths of the thoracic length, on the inside of this stria is another very fine and very short stria, slightly bent; the elytra, striae, outer humeral is shortened apically after passing the middle, inner humeral is complete, both are very fine, dorsal 1 complete, 2-4 are shortened apically, 4 is rather longer than the third, 3 longer than the second, 5 rudimentary or more usually wanting, sutural is geminate and resembles those figured for *H. latipes*, Bohem. (Mars. Mon. 1861, fig. 1); the pygidia are finely and evenly punctulate; the prosternum, keel bistriate, striae divergent anteriorly, less divergent at the base, anterior lobe has a fine marginal stria and a transverse stria marks the suture between the lobe and the keel; the mesosternum is biemarginate, the marginal stria is fine and complete, but it is only near the edge behind the emarginations, at the sides it joins the lateral metasternal stria; the legs are similar to those of *H. latipes*, Bohem.

Marseul's figure of *H. latipes* suggests the idea that the elytral striae are costate, whereas they are very fine, and it is evident that Marseul mistook the inner part of the sutural stria, which is geminate or double, for the fifth stria. In some of my specimens of *H. remex* the fifth stria is represented by a rudiment midway between the sutural and fourth stria. Both species are similar to each other, especially in the form of the mesosternum and legs.

Hab. Paraguay. I have eleven examples, taken by Dr. J. Bohls on the 5th Oct., 1892. "The beetles were running about on the mounds made by termites, some were *in copulâ* and were fairly numerous. Afterwards Dr. Bohls searched several hundreds of termite-mounds, but failed to find other examples either on their surfaces or in the interiors." *Notocalis satur* occurred at the same time.

Terapus muricatus, sp. n. (Pl. X. fig. 12.)

Oblongus, cinereo-niger, undique muricatus; fronte concava; pronoto antico ad angulos explanato; elytris leviter costatis; pygidio in medio conspicue muricato.

L. 4 mill.

Oblong, ashy black, body and legs densely muricate, antennæ obscurely red; the head, forehead concave, concavity somewhat smooth, with a lateral stria on either side which becomes carinate anteriorly and terminates in a tubercle, the mandibles are microscopically striate; the thorax is cut out behind the head in a semicircular form, and the anterior angles are explanate, the marginate stria is visible on the anterior edges of the angles, but it is obliterated laterally by the muricate sculpture; the elytra are costate, the first costa represents the inner humeral stria, the three next the 1-3 dorsal, the fourth is faint, the fifth and sutural are almost obliterated; the propygidium is sculptured like the thorax and the pygidium also, except in the middle where there is a bunch of longer sharp-pointed cones and behind them two lines of small tubercles; the prosternum, the keel is bordered laterally by two rough ridges, which widen out a little from the coxæ to the base, on either side of the keel there is a scooped-out lobe-shaped space which is free of tubercles or muricate sculpture and it is bordered outwardly by a carina, the anterior lobe is rough and tuberculate, the keel has an arch-like incision extending across its base; the mesosternum is bisinuous and bordered by a rough muricate ridge; the legs, anterior tibiæ are straight on the inner edge, somewhat sinuous on the outer, which is armed with 6 or 7 irregular denticulations; the intermediate tibiæ are angulate in the middle of the outer edge, to which point the tarsal grooves extend, outer edge with 11 or 12 irregular teeth, inner edge with small, evenly set, denticulations, posterior tibiæ also angular in the middle and denticulated, the thighs on their upper surface are conspicuously muricate.

This curious species differs much from *Terapus Mniszechi*, Mars., but I do not think it necessary to establish another genus for it. The chief important differences are in the sculpture, in the thorax having explanate angles and not being bisinuous behind the head, in the intermediate and posterior legs being angulate in the middle, and as these angulations are at a point where the tarsal grooves end, the tarsi are relatively longer than in Marseul's species, where the angles are nearer to the tarsal end. In *T. bicarinatus*, Lzw., the thorax is not bisinuous and the tarsal grooves are much shorter than those of *T. Mniszechi*, but there is no doubt these last two species are congeneric.

Hab. Paraguay (*Dr. J. Bohls*). One example only.

Saprinus punctisternus, sp. n.

Obscure viridi-æeneus, nitidus; fronte transversa, utrinque punctata.

stria integra ; pronoto lateribus basique punctato ; elytris striis 1-4 dorsalibus in medio postice abbreviatis, suturali basi abbreviata ; prosterno striis integris, subparallelis ; mesosterno marginato, parce et grosse punctato.

L. 9 mill.

Oval, convex, with a slight greenish brassy tinge ; the head and epistoma transverse (like that of *S. semipunctatus*, F.), frontal stria well-marked and complete, vertex punctured, punctures particularly conspicuous near the eyes ; the thorax, marginal stria complete, along the sides is a broad band of rather coarse punctures, which terminate behind the eyes but continue more narrowly along the base nearly to the scutellum, there is a small antiscutellar puncture ; the elytra, dorsal striæ are rather oblique and punctured and in form otherwise closely resemble those of *S. splendens*, Er., figured in Marseul's monograph, fig. 22, but the second and third interstices are smooth, the basal half of each elytron is rather coarsely and closely punctured ; the propygidium is chiefly punctured at the sides ; the pygidium has a fine median raised line and is closely punctured, except at the apex which is nearly smooth ; the prosternum, keel is parallel and formed like that of *S. semipunctatus*, F., lateral striæ are complete and feebly widen out at the base ; the mesosternum is marginate and sparingly but coarsely punctured ; the metasternum has a band of points along its base.

The species belongs to the *semipunctatus*-group, but the punctuation of its mesosternum resembles that of *S. optabilis*, Mars. In most of the large *Saprinini* the mesosterna are smooth. The type specimen of this species is the largest *Saprinus* I have seen.

Hab. Tai-yuen-fu, Shansi : 5th June, 1897. Collector unknown to me.

Saprinus castanipes, Curtis, Trans. Linn. Soc. xix. p. 442 (1845).

An examination of the type specimen in the British Museum proves this species to be the same as *S. fulvopterus*, Mars. Curtis's name has the priority of ten years. Two other species described by Curtis at the same time are *S. Matthewsii* = *S. bisignatus*, Er., 1834, and *S. furcatus* = *S. connectens*, Payk., 1811.

Saprinus læsus, sp. n.

Ovalis, supra æneus, nitidus ; fronte dense punctata ; pronoto haud ciliato ; elytris macula humerali rufa, stria suturali apice

abbreviata antice hamata ; mesosterno stria marginali haud interrupta.

L. $3\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Oval, convex, aeneous above and shining, black beneath ; the head is closely not coarsely punctured and without frontal striæ ; the thorax, marginal stria entire, punctured on the lateral borders, with a small impression behind the eye, much narrowed anteriorly and not ciliate at the sides. The elytra, the humeral area is red, the dorsal striæ, except the sutural, are very short, or wanting (as the fifth), the sutural is shortened before the apex, otherwise it is similar to the sutural stria figured by Marseul for *S. bisignatus*, Er. (Mon. 1855, fig. 13); on either side of the sutural stria, just behind the middle, is a small fovea, the elytral apices are moderately, not densely punctured, the epipleural stria is continued round the apex of each elytron, but it does not quite reach the suture. The prosternum, the striæ on the keel are strong and anteriorly diverge (similarly to those of *S. bisignatus*) ; the mesosternum is faintly and sparingly punctulate, the marginal stria is complete and widely sinuous, but it is not quite close on the anterior edge ; the anterior tibiæ are 7-8-dentate.

This species is easily distinguished from its congeners, *S. bisignatus*, Er., *S. lepidus*, Er., and others, by its red shoulder and complete mesosternal stria.

Hab. Ecuador.

Teretrius Braganzæ, sp. n.

Cylindricus, niger, nitidus, undique punctatus ; pronoto stria marginali antice interrupta ; prosterno valide bistriato, striis antice sensim divaricatis, lobo antice marginato ; mesosterno antice obtuse producto et immarginato ; mesosterno metasternoque in medio canaliculatis.

L. 2 mill.

Cylindrical, black and shining, legs and antennæ reddish, surface above rather densely and strongly punctured, many of the punctures appear under the microscope minutely ocellate ; the head is rather convex ; the thorax, lateral stria well-marked, but it is not continued behind the neck, on the edge before the scutellum there is a cluster of dense punctures ; the elytra, the smooth humeral space is very distinct ; the prosternum, there is a transverse marginal stria along the apical margin of the anterior lobe, but down the sides there are only a few marginal punctures, the keel and lobe have a very few but conspicuous and irregular punctures, the striæ on the keel are very conspicuous and posteriorly do not quite reach the

base, from the base they are gradually divergent until they cease near the edge of the lobe, the base of the keel is impressed triangularly; the mesosternum is strongly and obtusely produced in front, the projection is immarginate, but at the sides there is an oblique stria which is not, however, joined to the metasternal lateral stria, there is a median canaliculation common to both the meso- and meta-sterna and there is no visible suture between these two segments, the punctures on the sternal plates are large, sparse, and very irregular; the anterior tibiæ are 6-dentate.

This is a very distinct species, but in size and form it resembles *T. Walkeri*, Lew. The chief distinguishing specific characters of all the *Teretrii* are in the sternal plates. I have compared it with the type of *T. corticalis*, Woll.; the last is smaller and of a lighter colour.

Hab. S. Thomas I., Gulf of Guinea (*Mocquerys*, 1900).

Epiechinus Marseuli.

This name is given to *E. hispidus*, Mars., it being clearly evident that the species described as *hispidus*, Payk., in the 'Abeille,' i. p. 70 (1864), cannot be the same as Paykull's species. The latter is described (Mon. p. 98) as having five frontal longitudinal carinæ; the first has the frontal lateral borders raised and one median carina. In my collection there are six Asian species of this genus; Marseul apparently only knew one.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

- Fig. 1. Placodes opacus*, Lew.
- Fig. 2. Platylister mirabilis*, Lew.
- Fig. 3. — extrarius*, Lew.
- Fig. 4. Probolosternus permundus*, sp. n.
- Fig. 5. Baconia loricata*, Lew.
- Fig. 6. Phelister festivus*, Lew.
- Fig. 7. Notolister sulcicollis*, Lew.
- Fig. 8. Hister Marshalli*, Lew.
- Fig. 9. Notocalis satur*, sp. n.
- Fig. 10. Homalopygus remex*, sp. n.
- Fig. 11. Coproxenus Marshalli*, Lew.
- Fig. 12. Terapus muricatus*, sp. n.

Except the new species, those figured in the Plate are described in former numbers of the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.